

FEBRUARY 1960

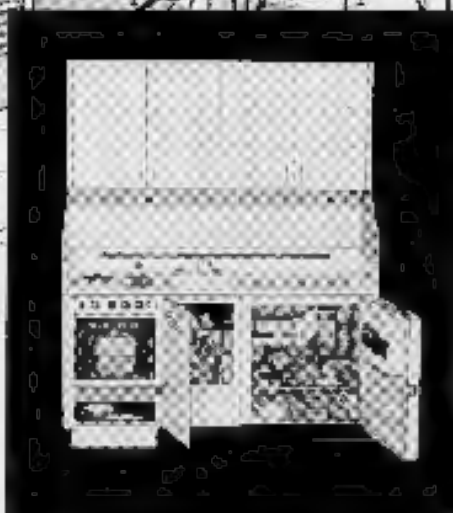
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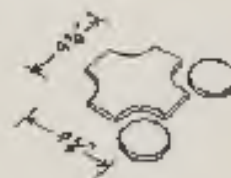


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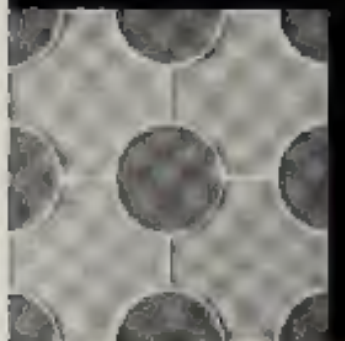
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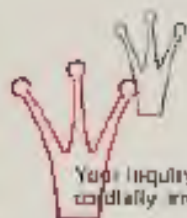


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In This Issue ---

Letters	4
How Air Conditioning Affects Design	9
By Alfred L. Juras, Jr.	
New Decade — What's Ahead in Housing?	15
By Arthur S. Goldspen	
Protection for Investors	17
Message from The President — By John Statton, AIA	
FAA Standards of Good Practice	18-19
Office and Job Forms	
National Citations for Two Florida Schools	22
News and Notes	24
Advertisers' Index	27
Triple Play for the Future	28
Editorial by Roger W. Sherman, AIA	

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Vernor M. Sherman, Administrative Secretary, 414 Bayport Plaza Center, Miami

COVER

The second in our 1960 series of cover designs was selected from submissions by first year architectural students at the U.F. in an eight-hour sketch problem. It was developed by Robert M. Pidera and is especially interesting in that it utilizes typography and a series of standard typographical patterns as the sole design elements. No freehand set work is involved, the effect of the design being obtained from the combination of standard patterns, rules and type.

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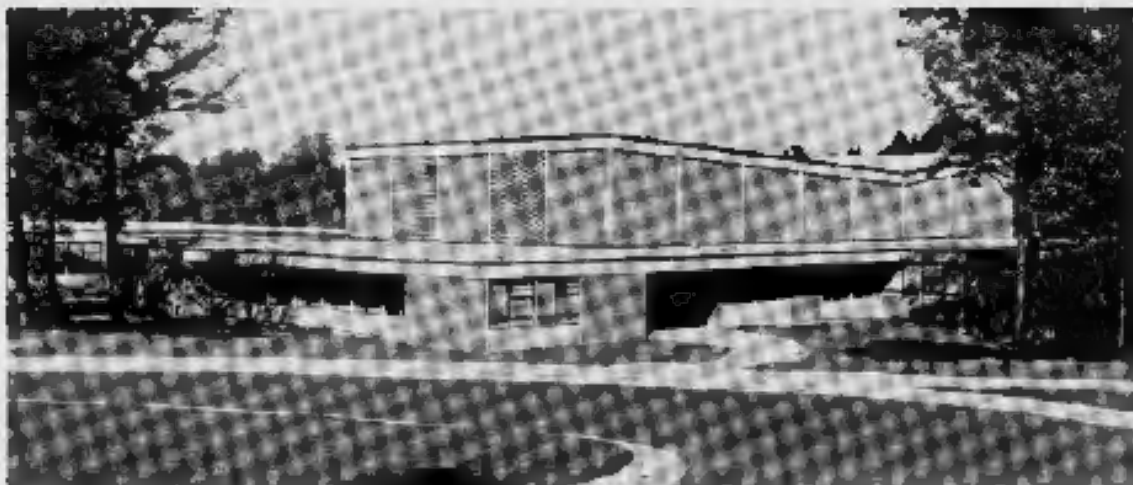
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Editor-Publisher

VOLUME 10
NUMBER 2

1960

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT



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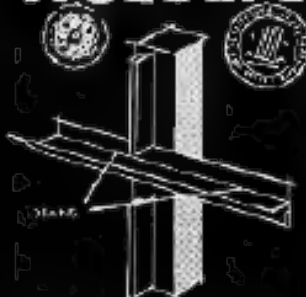


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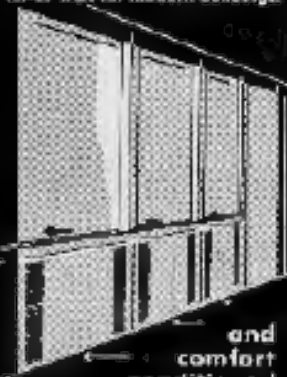
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Letters

Check and Doublecheck...

FAIRFAX, VA.

I don't know whether the sub-title on the cover of the January issue which ends "... American Institution of Architects" was a deliberate effort to keep how many of us really look at *The Florida Architect*. In any case, you have learned by this note that I for one do—with pleasure, I might add.

SAMUEL M. KURIZ.

Kiff, Calkins, Von & Souder, Architects,
The Office of York & Sawyer, New York

The phrase was certainly an error, though a careless, rather than a deliberate one. And though not primarily a test of accuracy, it was noticed by others. For such sharp-eyed interest, much thanks—with special appreciation to those who offered further tangible compliments via such letters as this.—Editor.

Service Opportunity...

FAIRFAX, VA.

Mr. HENRY B. ANDREWS states a problem (in the January issue, "Letters") which many members of our profession choose to ignore in favor of a more passionate interest in the acquisition of money. It is fortunate for Mr. Andrews that he did not persuade one of the architects with

whom he talked to offer his services. It is extremely doubtful that he would have received any more concern for his needs than he did interest in his problem.

I fail to understand how any man can consider himself an architect unless he is willing to give his best efforts to assist any client in the solution of an architectural problem—regardless of scope.

In this time when so many clients approach an architect for professional services out of necessity due to existing law—rather than from choice due to a desire for something better than he can attain elsewhere—we as architects should not only encourage him, but hold him close to our hearts instead of rewarding him with indifference. Neither do I feel we are justified in dismissing Mr. Andrews' plea with the statement "... there is, at present, no overall answer." If not, is any thought being given to an answer? This helps to corroborate some current thought that the profession is not adequately serving the needs of the public.

Certainly it is possible for an architect to adequately serve Mr. Andrews' needs and meet his budget without a supplement from the architect. It seems that this would provide an excellent opportunity to put into

(Continued on Page 6)



Cape Florida, now under development on Key Biscayne in South Florida's newest luxury-home community, has established a seven-man "Architects' Board." To start construction activities, each member was invited to design a house. The initial seven houses will range in price from \$18,000 to \$53,000, and the Board members drew lots to see which architect would do what house. Caught in the net are, left to right, Arthur A. Bremer, president of the Licensed Realty Co., and Board members James Duern, Clinton Gamble, Edwin T. Reeder, Robert Brian Smith, Robert M. Little and Robert B. Brown. The firm of Wood, Johnston Associates, also a Board member, was not represented at the drawing.

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

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Letters

(Continued from Page 4)

practice the architect-in-training program since architects-in-training do not generally draw salaries of such magnitude as to strain the budget and most certainly are capable of drawing and supervising a small house.

When the job site is distant from the initiating office, an association of architects to eliminate expensive travel is feasible. We should be ashamed to refuse to serve this man or reply that there is no answer. If we cannot find an architect to serve him, then the Association should supply him with names of several who will.

I appreciate the complimentary subscription to *The Florida Architect*, enjoy it and look forward to each new issue. It has always contained thought-provoking material and I trust it shall continue to do so. Congratulations.

Harold E. Seckinger,
Architect
South Miami, Florida

How many Florida architects agree with Mr. Seckinger? Is the opportunity for service to the small-house-buying public clear to a sufficient number of architects to develop a practical program through which such service could be offered? Is it possible for the FAA to establish some such program — perhaps through the architect-in-training medium Mr. Seckinger suggests? Could younger architects be banded together into a cooperative group of "small house specialists" to meet the needs of the other-than-average home buyer?

Could some method of referral be set up by the FAA? And could tech-

niques of drawing, construction and supervision be established to make small house design economically feasible — and thus professionally attractive — to established practitioners as well as their younger employees? Answers to such questions could establish a basis upon which the service Mr. Seckinger calls for might be developed. —Editor.

Appreciation . . .

ERRATA, FA:

We were recently forwarded a copy of your January, 1960, issue in which you gave such a fine coverage on our Municipal Building under the title, "FAA Merit Award — 1959 Convention."

We would very much appreciate being able to obtain two more additional copies of this issue of your magazine. We will be most happy to send you our check prior to mailing of these issues if you prefer.

We sincerely appreciate this coverage as far as our municipality is concerned — and wish to state that the citizens and governing board of the city of St. Petersburg Beach concur in the selection of this building for an award. We believe it to be an outstanding architectural feat as well as a very practical and comfortable building for our use.

E. C. BRANDON, JR.
City Manager,
City of St. Petersburg Beach

To Architect William B. Harvard and his associates, added congratulations! And to City Manager Brandon, thanks and two complimentary copies of the January issue. —Editor.

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How Air-Conditioning Affects Design...

By ALFRED L. JAROS, JR.

Since mechanical and electrical equipment has become a major factor in making large modern buildings, it

really feasible. It seems conceivable that it should have developed from what fifty years ago was considered almost as a necessary evil into one of the major determinants of architectural and constructional design.

We have indeed come a long way in almost everything else, from the Magnificent Man—who used wood fire for warmth and light the entire slope of the cave floor for drainage—and perhaps grounds or bladders for stone water. On our stoves, we have passed through many stages, where defensibility, the igneous symbolism, beauty—or sometimes ostentation—were almost the sole motives of design. And comfort was usually considered. Thus, on the other hand, the most beautiful building would not run if it did not provide adequate illumination, ample and well controlled heating and cooling, comfortable humidity and air-motion, convenient elevators and plumbing facilities, quick and easy communications—and in ever-growing variety and complexity.

Depending upon the type of building, the mechanical and electrical equipment will aggregate anywhere from 25 to 40 percent or more of typical present-day construction cost in industrial plants and may often be the larger half of the entire building.

The effect of mechanical systems on contemporary architecture is today no longer confined to the provision of a comfortable few per cent, duct work and boiler rooms. The mechanical equipment accounting for almost half of the construction cost dollar—and with mechanical control of interior living conditions becoming increasingly important as a prime building requirement—imposes an important and far-reaching effect on architecture. In no field is this more apparent than in air conditioning. The author of this article is a prominent New York engineer who has worked closely with architects in the design of air conditioning systems. He presents a full and thoughtful survey of architect-engineer collaboration before a wider audience of the South Atlantic Regional Conference last year. Material published here has been abstracted from his more lengthy discussion at that meeting.

must receive full consideration from the very inception of the design.

While the subject of this paper deals rather with the effect of the business equipment upon the auditor's ideas than with the mechanical plant per se, some thought as to the nature of the equipment will help in a clear evaluation of its future study, because, especially design part of classified work.

- a Heating and Ventilation
- b Ventilation and Air Conditioning Systems
- c Automotive Temperature Control Systems
- d Plumbing and Drainage
- e Water Supply and Purification
- f Fire-Protection
- g Illumination
- h Electric Power and Distribution
Communication Wiring, etc.
- i Elevators, Escalators, etc.
- j Cold-storage or other uses of Refrigeration

in certain types of buildings.
High Pressure Steam structure
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

10 In unusual cases, electric generators may be used as a source of energy for new-age-disposal plants and the like.

Index

At this point, it may be appropriate to discuss certain generalizations.

The various groups of mechanical "plant" need well-planned machinery layout or design methods.

and fan rooms, switchgear, home sewers water supply and heating rooms, air intake ducts and discharge shafts elevated machine rooms. Cool down towers and other equipment should be located and placed outside of the building—with each other and with the interven-

All of the equipment requires regular and good maintenance before and more most of the physical assessment is devoted to gauging or other public or reliable uses as that other suitable rooms, buses and docks.

Municipal Building was planned with

Air Conditioning

its principal "Pipe Celler" several times above the street today a large

may be found at various other levels. In natural gas districts, many tall buildings have boiler plants on the roof. Main refrigerating plants are increasingly to be found on penthouses thirty or more stories above the street, and the provision of one or more intermediate floors, devoted entirely

and cooling distribution is quite common in large office buildings, hotels,

either to an existing building, such ideas may be even more important. Space above the main room may sometimes be the only available space of sufficient size. In some cases, indeed, individual one-floor air conditioning and cooling systems almost obligatory for new buildings. Many often be the best, or even the only scheme consistent with use of the building during installation.

Equally important is the proper arrangement of vertical shafts, and their locations in the core, to secure good coordination with the horizontal parts of the mechanical equipment.

Such particulars must be varied to fit each particular occupancy situation, both as to mechanical and architectural needs. The important point is that enough space, properly located and arranged, must be provided. How and where? That is where imagination, experience, initiative, and cooperation between the architect and the engineer are vital.

The mechanical equipment greatly affects the design of the building structure. Machinery imposes weight and weight on loads on columns, beams and girders, and an intelligent compromise can often effect considerable structural saving, without sacrificing either building arrangement or mechanical efficiency. Chimneys,

air ducts and many pipe lines require framed shafts, anchorage or support, and an understanding approach to structural details will often provide convenient mechanical spaces which otherwise would have projected far into useful areas.

The use of radiant heating and cooling as an integral part of an air conditioning design, requires close coordi-

the architectural designer of cooling details and supports.

The very high cost of good air conditioning (both for installation and operation) have put new emphasis on the importance of reducing summer "heat-gains" from heat-conduction through roofs, air-infiltration and especially rain penetration. And an especially important effect on architectural concepts will flow from the need for efficient yet esthetic window leading of large glass areas in a factor of ultimate economy.

Quality, Design, Installation, and Maintenance

For really good design—especially coordination and automatic control—continuous installation and competent adjustment, maintenance and operation, are essential to satisfactory results.

For the maximum load requirements,

perhaps 12 hours max. average room use. It must be able to handle

incidence of the desires of the occupants resulting from varying outside weather, ventilation, sunbath and wind, varying number of occupants, etc. The proper control of temperature and humidity and economical operation requires a combination of well-

intelligent operating personnel, care and intelligence must also be applied to the maintenance of all equipment; a good air conditioning plant is no financial disaster and costly to justify adequate and well paid operating force.

As with everything else in a building program, budgets and economics must be considered. We could assign a good air conditioning system to serve design of building and any sort of condensation if costs of installa-

consideration. I have even seen a tropical night club with a roof and no sides but the palm tree grove where customers were adequately air conditioned in spite of the warm and humid Caribbean air.

But the costs do mean, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred so one of the engineer's most important duties is to advise the archi-

tect how to plan the building for

time, results must be satisfactory, the occupants must be satisfied, the plant must be durable, must be easy to operate and maintain and economical.

The very first point I would tell my architect is "Engage your engineer at the very start of the project." Tell them everything you are about

desires. Request them to fit their ideas into the program, but give careful consideration to every suggestion of ideas that will help their work to be

clear time enough to do a survey

an unusual building requires lots of comparative studies and comparison

than or light a schedule, or so many

that the engineer must concentrate only on getting through.

also "I understand just what sort of building is wanted and use your

will best fit that building program."

There are many schemes, many techniques available to you, do not just copy some other and different job, but develop what will best serve this one. And do not be afraid to argue pleasantly but firmly with your clients, to secure their physical conditions in the building which will enable you best to serve them. You are an engineer, not merely a draftsman, and you are being paid to apply your judgment, your experience, and even sometimes your originality.

Now let us get down to the concrete. Talking first of how much capacity, only three controllable factors are really important.

1. A is or simultaneous lighting power and office or other equipment. Every three and one-half kilowatts

demand

b. A.M. of outdoor air in hot sunny weather (breast air) is needed for health and freshness.

c. Amount of glass through which solar radiation may penetrate.

mediate conflict of interests. High

such concentrations of light decrease efficiency of light as a factor.

Air Conditioning

(Continued from Page 55)

better by making them high in color value, the outside area by providing a ventilating opening at the top of each awning. The light color reflects more of the sun's rays outward, and the ventilation permits hot air accumulation under the awning to escape, instead of increasing heat conduction through the window.

c) Modern types of ventilating awnings built of aluminum or plastic, are excellent for this.

d) Unfortunately, all of these as well as the old-fashioned wooden slat shutter outside of the window also, quite effectively, have a common defect. They must be adjusted, perhaps at several hundred distinct points in a building, and to do this the windows must be opened and closed. Because of this nuisance, all of these "old" methods have largely fallen into disuse.

e) On installations where the sun is quite high in the sky—in the Northern hemisphere, the south facade projecting balconies or cornices can be arranged to do an effective job

as with some of awning. However, this method of placing a low metal or canvasy exposure, and about useless on westerly exposures, because the solar heat radiation is greatest on a west window late in the afternoon when the sun, low in the sky, can shine in under the awning.

f) For these directions, the best shading methods are fixed or movable metal or concrete balconies, several feet out from the building, which introduce a support problem, unless projecting vertical fins are used for this purpose. Or else various schemes of vertical louvers, either fixed a little way out from the window or pivoted so the louver angulation can be adjusted automatically, if desired, to the changing direction of the sun's rays.

g) The latter method is especially valuable on exposures somewhat to the south of due east or west, two spaces between such louvers should then look northward rather than southward.

h) An interesting, and if well handled, very sensitive—method of shading is the use of brick or other framework, set vertically a moderate

distance out from the windows. Some an excellent example is the work of E. J. R. Stone. These can be designed to give a good percentage of shading and at the same time serve as a main architectural motif.

An interesting corollary is that where a building can be long and narrow in plan, it will pay to arrange for the principal facades to face north and south. North requires no shading or very little. South is architecturally easy to shade and west the most serious shading problem has little area. Sunshades even can be eliminated by inserting one core—possibly with a blank wall—at the west end.

Regardless of the type of glass or shading, the effects of window area, for as may be rendered more graphic, perhaps, by considering a building with about 250,000 net square feet of usable floor area with typical construction and 40 percent windows. This might require about 1,000 tons of air conditioning. Such a plant might add about \$1,500,000 to the total construction cost of which about \$1,400,000 or less would be

(Continued on Page 56)

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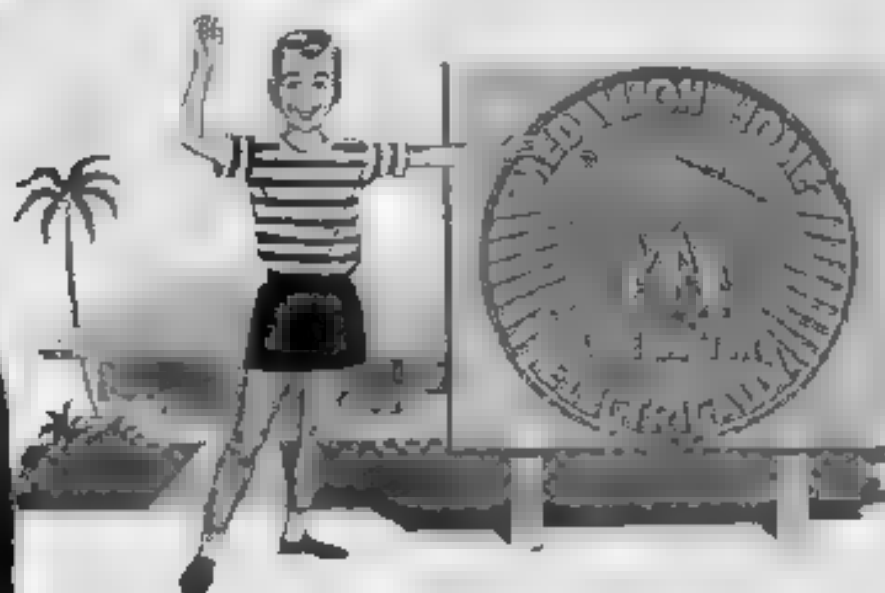
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THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

New Decade-What's Ahead in Housing?

By ARTHUR S. GOLDMAN

Despite such personal problems as tight money and land price inflation, 1968 is due for the second biggest year since World War II. 1960 dollar volume will go off only 4 1/2 percent from that of 1949.

1960's volume of new housing should total about \$17.5 billion, 6.5-billion private and \$11-billion public. \$11.5 billion less than 1949's peak year, but almost 27 billion more than the biggest previous year, 1954. Bigger and better houses and inflation will be the prime reason for 1960's high volume.

Continued prosperity will bolster housing demand throughout 1960. Workers will be at new highs. Affluence will be confident. And there will be enough buyers and renters to afford the available houses and apartments. There are some signs that point to a healthy demand.

Vacancies in single-family houses for sale are still only 2 percent. In all owner-occupied units in the second half of 1959, 14 1/2% were three months or more out of sale. More than in 1950, despite war-time volume of building since then.

2. A bigger percentage of households will have an income of \$5,000 and over. Just be able to buy a new house. In 1960 non-farm households will increase by more than 900,000. Out households with income over \$5,000 are likely to increase by more than a million.

3. At least 300,000 housing units will be removed from the market abandoned or converted to other uses or demolished in urban removal and highway programs.

Public, including military housing starts will continue to top

account for 10,000 new units in 1960. 5,000 more than 1957 and 7,000 less than in 1948. And public housing will see ground despite a backlog of more than 100,000 units. These units are under subject contract with

From every quarter of our economy come forecasts of an unprecipitated prosperity for the next few years. But not all forecasts have ventured to sight ahead for ten years. And few are so able to pinpoint activity in a special field of construction as is the author of this article.

Mr. Goldman is Director of Marketing, House and Home Magazine, and his conclusions relative to the "Stupendous Sixties" were presented originally before the 11th Exposition of the Art Conference and Design Institute last fall at Atlantic City, N. J.

The article published here is only a portion of Mr. Goldman's discussion. But it contains material that should be of pointed significance to Florida's architects. And of even more importance, it suggests an attitude toward the development of our future which could well be taken to heart by every element of our construction industry.

the federal government. But building contracts have not been let as fast because of the school problem and other town difficulties. In 1959 housing which has made up 26 to 53 percent of all public housing will drop to 10 percent total. 4,000 units, 20 percent less than 1959 and mostly in single-family houses.

Private apartment building will probably hit a postwar peak. Ten apartments will be built or more. Specialties may account for 250,000 units. That will be 10,000 more than 1950 and almost 80,000 more than any other postwar year. It will also be 20 percent of all 1960 private starts. The highest proportion of apartments since the depression. America is currently spending more money to build more apartment than America spent any time in the peak of the boom in 1946. If the new apartments are attractive enough, the boom could go on for years, because

1. some 45-million more people were in 1940. But the housing industry has been so busy building houses that it has hardly built enough new apartments to keep up with apartment demolitions and conversions to business use.

2. The market for apartments will grow even faster than the market for houses. Between now and 1970 the number of younger families and the number of older families will increase even faster than the rate of families in the house-buying age bracket between 35 and 55. Apartments are the usual habitat of young couples before they can afford to buy a good house and older couples after they no longer need a house.

3. Land prices are so high that fewer and fewer families can afford the land cost of single-family houses close in.

4. More than half of today's apartment units are to be replaced or completely rebuilt between now and 1970.

Because in 1970's much older Americans are we will want to live in them. The new housing program forecast last year with of today's apartments are either dilapidated or built with waste built. And nearly half the remainder are antiquated units priced for the dwindling minority of very

today, less than 10 percent by 1970 who cannot afford to pay more than \$60 a month for a home.

5. The new apartments built are good enough and merchandising is (Continued on Page 18)

New Decade...

(Continued from page 16)

enough, the market can easily absorb 400,000 new apartments per year. It just, says Moore, can't find the money to do so.

Mr. Goldstein speaks of the need now for a new concept of value and quality in the design, construction and equipment of houses and apartments. He made the point that of all new-school American cities, only, none was as comprehensive as Tokyo. And to illustrate this ahead with what changes are forthcoming American life to produce a virtually new world in the next few decades, he referred to his "large birth class."

Mr. Smith is 32 and his family is sure the playing world has changed more since my aunt was born than it has changed of the time since Christ was born in Bethlehem. When she was born houses were lighted with candles or what he says we still have kerosene but now the gaslight era hadn't begun.

When aunt was born there wasn't a house in the United States with

electric heat. When she was born was only 1 year since Pershing fell from his back to the White House. The colorful President Jackson had been out for 100 years. Aunt + was still against the war of 1861-65 in Philadelphia between November 1 and April, and in the same time in New York City there were enough water pressure in the city mains to have a shower on the second floor.

My aunt is 63. In her time, my aunt has seen have come since I was born. As a matter of fact, if I had come to be born in 1900, I would be 63. I can still remember and remember clearly, a world that is gone with the wind.

I can remember a world without automobiles, without airplanes and a world without air. For in those days we didn't even have a radio. The first time we saw news from Europe, they shut off telegrams and Radio cables to let people at home know what their loved ones were doing. I can remember a world almost without telephones, almost without electricity, a world that had

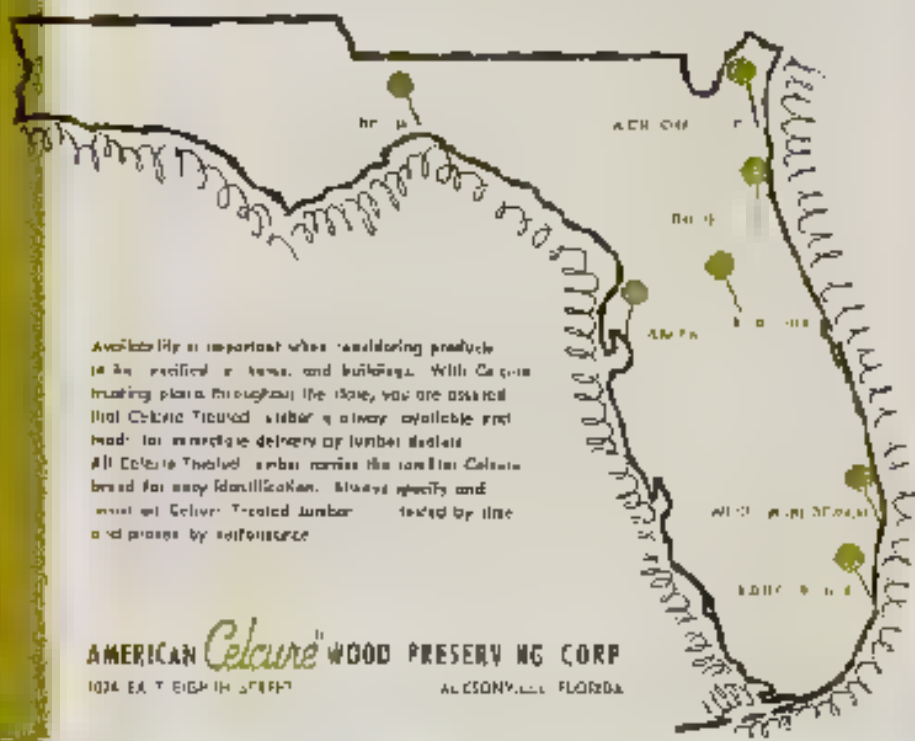
no paved streets outside the big cities. I remember a world when you couldn't be sure of keeping cash money in the pocket over a long vacation. I remember a world where the only automobile drive home had was an immigrant girl who was paid six dollars a month. I remember a world where the average family's purchasing power of constant dollars was less than a quarter of what it is today.

The world has changed a lot since 1900. It has changed a lot since 1914. It is changing a lot faster than it ever has. It will change more before it has 1950, which is another way of saying it will change more during the life of most of the living beings being brought to life. It has changed in the 32 years since my aunt was born. By 1950 our world will seem as queer and queer as the carless, radioless, planeless, powerless world of 1900 seems today.

How many of us are thinking and planning and working for the world that will be? How many of us are still planning for tomorrow as if tomorrow should be like today?



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THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

Message from The President

By JOHN STETSON, AIA

For many years now there has been close cooperation between the Associated General Contractors and the Florida Association of Architects. Other groups are joined in doing what is now known as the Joint Co-operative Council of Florida. Your President has served on this council for many years. Problems of organization, differences of opinion and idea and on occasion, statewide programs have been met and conquered. During the last several years the matter of a State Building Code has often been discussed.

At the last annual convention of the F.A.A. a resolution was submitted, and later referred to the F.A.A. Board of Directors which stated:

Now, therefore be it resolved by this Convention, that the policy of the Florida Association of Architects now is to proceed with all due dispatch with steps necessary as seems best, to secure adoption of a building code which will protect the unoccupied areas of the State. To this would have added in place of

Having a building code of least equal

A man seeking a haircut at a barber shop is better protected by the laws of this state than is an investor with having a building or having one constructed in over 75 percent of the State's area. In many locales, the local politicians write the code as they feel is necessary. In some areas a building permit is issued only as a source of income to the local political individual. I would estimate — and therefore in so doing — that in over 65 percent of the unoccupied areas of the State now issuing building permits no duplicate set of plans is required for permit application (one remaining in the building inspector's file and one being required to remain on the job during construction). Also, no building code is recognized or that the so-called building department has



Protection for Investors

its, and that the local political subdivision fails to collect the occupational taxes it should from the man who drew the plans.

We have a state law which crushes the practice of architecture. Because of this, every accused architect is forced to pay an occupational license to operate in a given area. Yet the cost majority of the buildings constructed in the State today bear no architect's seal or name. Who draws them and how many hundreds of thousands of dollars are lost to cities and counties, as well as the state, because of failure to collect occupational taxes from men depriving their government of this source of income? Not only do they avoid carrying their share of the tax burden, but they also endanger the life and limb of thousands of Floridians annually. We are cursed by nature with occupying one of nature's most treacherous hurricane producing areas. Why are the unqualified permitted to continue in the practice of designing what is tantamount to a hurricane shelter?

To get back to the building code there are several questions I would like to ask the State Legislature. Floridians spend more on building construction each year than on gasoline, whiskey, gambling, automobiles, hotel and apartment rentals, workmen's compensation, inter-state com-

mence — possibly anything you could name excepting food. Yet when you spend his life savings on a home built just outside of an incorporated area and not one law protects him against faulty construction, poor design or bad materials. Why the Legislature? Why, Joint Co-operative Council? Don't you think it time we did something to regulate this industry in the area with little or no control?

Granted major populous areas have building codes, but what two? A standard? Certainly, some areas have adopted the Southern Standard Code with certain changes and qualifications. These latter two items are as varied as faces at a cabinet. Why must we have unperceived different codes? Oh, part of the State is harrassed by fire. Where? I've lived in the

before me. Just as North and South Carolina, Long Island and the New England coast are hurricane areas so

It should not be impossible to enact a minimum state code to serve as a basis for all city and county codes in the more progressive areas. From time to time, as new materials are developed, revisions could be made. A state-wide building code

to act could not only maintain law and order but could keep the codes

(Continued on Page 37)

CERTIFICATE OF CONTRACT COMPLETION — ARCHITECT

CERTIFY That the work under the above named contract has been satisfactorily completed under the terms of the contract; that the project is recommended for occupancy by the owning agency; that the contractor has submitted satisfactory evidence that he has paid all labor, materials and other charges against the project in accordance with the terms of the contract.

	Date	Days
Contract Data		
Contractor Notified to Proceed		
Days Allowed by Contract		
Extensions Granted by C. O.		
Total Days Allowable		
Work Began		
Project substantially completed		
Days to Complete		
Remarks		
Program		

By _____

Title _____

Date _____

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE BY OWNING AGENCY OR AGENCIES

THIS IS TO CERTIFY: That to the best of my knowledge and belief the statements made in the contractor's affidavit and the architect's certificate have been satisfactorily completed under the terms of the contract.

AGENCY:

By _____

Title _____

Date _____

CERTIFICATE OF CONTRACT COMPLETION — CONTRACTOR

PROJECT _____

CONTRACTOR _____

CONTRACT FOR _____

CONTRACT DATE _____ TOTAL AMOUNT _____

CONTRACTOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I solemnly swear (or affirm): That the work under the above named contract and all amendments hereto has been satisfactorily completed; that all amounts payable for materials, labor and other charges against the project have been paid; that no liens have been attached against the project; that no suits are pending by or against work on the project under the contract; that all Workmen's Compensation claims are covered by Workmen's Compensation Insurance as required by law; and that all public liability claims are covered by insurance.

CONTRACTOR

(\$)

Title:

Date:

STATE OF
COUNTY OF

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_____ known (or made known) to me to be the

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(Partner)

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of

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H	+	-	100
H	+	+	100

4) prices. This should reduce the initial investment to about \$ 100 million per annum (not \$ 150 million).

[illegible]

of about 30 percent—and the per annum cost should be about \$67,000, a saving of over

For store buildings in which peripheral unit systems are desirable, the use of a central air conditioning system is the provision of the maximum amount of suitable space.

distribution of primary
water use it has been

a quite appreciable percentage
dianthus erectus Wm. ...
become very large and high e.g. the
Chase Manhattan Bank Building
NYC., many practical advan-

mediums plant - relief: string with
phases as well as for more and
duct systems with more plasticity

the building. Such schemes require maintenance work with significant cost and special financing arrangements and would profoundly affect the historic architectural treatment.

A recent idea valuable in a round facade especially is to tilt the windows top upward as in an arched corridor.

nature of glass types and angles of inclination vertical windows with

[illegible]

With the usual vertical window, south exposure and clear glass, solar radiation would add about 120 Btu per sq ft per day to the geographic heat loads, including people and lights and a corresponding amount to be lost by the ceiling and outside air, or more he simplified.

b. Since the refrigerating tonnage is distinguished by the number of windows, the tonnage also depends on the latent loads. The solar radiation on these windows would add about 80 per cent to the tonnage required for this outside temperature for the whole building.

for vertical glass 6 feet high the
single shower that is next to it.

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window inclined outward, approx-
imately 20° unshaded will only ad-
mit one-half as much solar radiation
per square foot of glass as a vertical
window — and a window in-
clined outward at 30° only about
one-fourth. Such inclined windows should
if at all possible be provided with
horizontal blinds. These would not be im-
portant in mid-Summer but will be
valuable in the winter when the
sun goes lower.

Deliberately, I have until now said
nothing about cooling or heating by
means of solar radiation. The
present usage of the sun in
the design of buildings is limited to
the use of solar radiation in the
design of walls, ceilings, etc. Such methods
known in history for a long time
have recently received a certain
amount of newspaper notoriety. They
have been demonstrated; they work
but at present at a very high price.
Fanned directly into heat one kilo-
watt-hour of electric energy can de-
liver 34.5 B.T.U. Used to drive a
refrigerating plant, one kilowatt-hour
may do 2,000 B.T.U. of cooling ef-
fect. In the present state of the art
one kilowatt-hour used in thermo-elec-
tric cooling might accomplish a few

hundred or at most one thousand
B.T.U. of cooling. It may well be
that a decade hence this process will
be adequate commercial efficiency.
Such design as for instance a
balcony and other low buildings, but
it is questionable whether enough en-
ergy can ever be gathered in this way
to operate air-conditioning equipment,
for a large building. A very favorable
alignment of solar heat may be
trapped by equipment, but an entire
roof would be an average of 400
B.T.U./sq. ft. throughout daylight
hours as the sun starts out. If all of
this could be efficiently used in an
absorption refrigerating plant, it might
provide adequate air conditioning for
slightly more than one floor of the
whole area.

We may now summarize some of
the efforts that the advancing art of
air-conditioning may be expected to
contribute to architectural concepts.

The Architect and the En-
gineer must think of each other not
so much as employer and employee,
but as members of a team, working
together in the development of the
basic concepts of the building as well
as in its final planning and details.

b. The building must provide
proper spaces in the right places for
well-designed mechanical and elec-
trical equipment thoughtfully adap-
ted to its use.

c. This includes not only air-
conditioning with its ducts and pipes, etc.
— but equally, schemes of outside
walls and windows, roofs, ceilings,
floors, etc. integrated with the me-
chanical services.

d. The orientation and design of
buildings play an important role
in determining the property cost and
efficiency of air-conditioning systems,
therefore.

e. The engineer's viewpoint must
play a real part in helping to deter-
mine outside treatment, such as
schemes for solar shading, projecting
eaves or fins, balconies, banks of sun
screens or vertical awnings and other
such features that will profoundly
affect the appearance and construc-
tion of the building.

f. We may expect for years
to come the same flux and develop-
ment in such matters as has in the
past followed each major new in-
novation in architecture.

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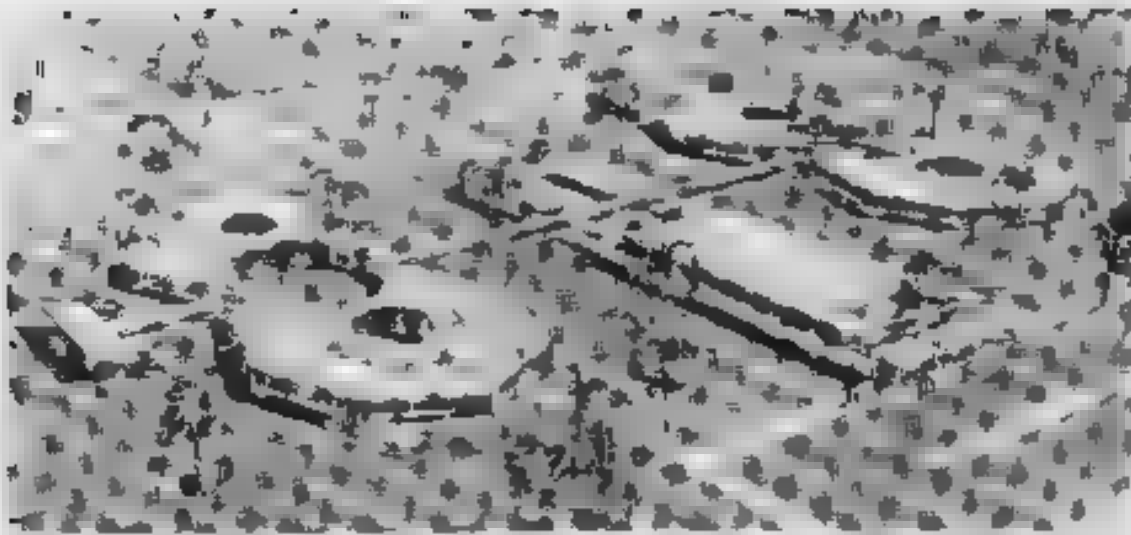
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open a new party in the city. It is not likely to get any further than the annual Black and White Symposium Hall.

The 1960 convention is the second in the AIA's history. It has been delayed and postponed a lot by an A.A. dispute. It is a de facto headquarters staff meeting. The AIA's activities are substantially authorized by the constitution of the New Orleans Chapter. This chapter is the only regular one organized by a committee of the Northern California chapter. The New Orleans meeting provides a number of opportunities to the construction industry of AIA members, including in advance data are available. The San Francisco meeting will be a fully a new program and inevitable.

Personal

Carla A. Volante and Tom J. Volante, a husband and wife, are in the construction industry. They are in the construction industry. They are in the construction industry.

A Jacksonville architect, known as the Jacksonville Chapter, has opened an office or independent practice at 156 East Street, Jacksonville.

The 1960 meeting is a meeting of the AIA's history. It has been delayed and postponed a lot by an A.A. dispute. It is a de facto headquarters staff meeting. The AIA's activities are substantially authorized by the constitution of the New Orleans Chapter. This chapter is the only regular one organized by a committee of the Northern California chapter. The New Orleans meeting provides a number of opportunities to the construction industry of AIA members, including in advance data are available. The San Francisco meeting will be a fully a new program and inevitable.

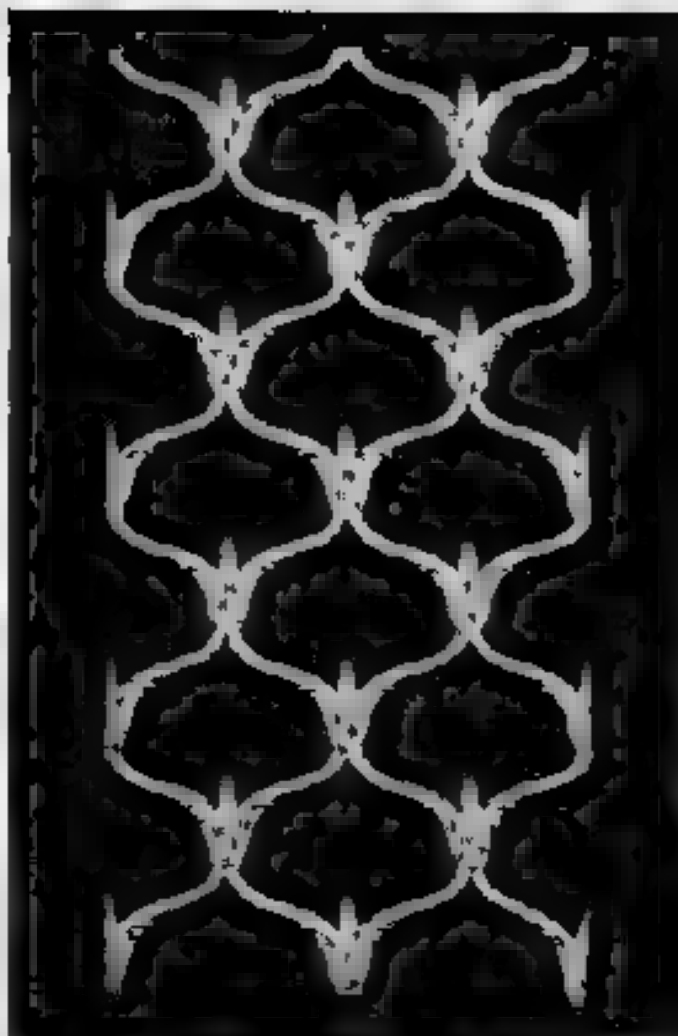
Carla A. Volante and Tom J. Volante, a husband and wife, are in the construction industry. They are in the construction industry. They are in the construction industry.

In Tampa the firm of Peter A. Brown and William A. Brown, and a partner has been dissolved. The firm's activities will be continued under the new firm of Peter A. Brown and William A. Brown. Architects and engineers Harkness and Harkness will continue to be in the firm.

A A Board Acts on Retained Percentage

The A.A. Board has been authorized at the urgent request of other building industry groups to act on the retained percentage problem. (continued on Page 28)

FEBRUARY 1960



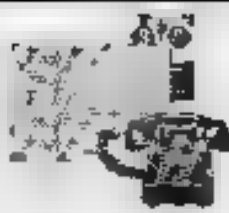
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But it is also, and the National Health Commission confirms, a "very important" and "consistently" right that the policy be formulated "in accordance with the prevailing conditions of the country" (see p. 4). But it is not accepted that economic studies could be used as a "basis" for making a final decision. The Chinese government, in fact, at the time the Russian case was under discussion, decided to "overcome" the danger.

A building, a new job in government was started for emergency expansion in the early weeks, whenever possible, in such retained percentage provisions as now provide on Federal public works. Such retained provisions would be a new one of 11 percent and 10 percent of the job is somewhat of the whole work and a new addition. Congress provided that the work has proceeded to be new jobs of the architect and a new one.

It was once widely recognized by the members of the construction industry that teenage youths, when they worked handiaps, sometimes even did jobs as well as adult contractors. The minimum high teenage has in the regular pay effect just from the use of construction funds and was many times forced contractors to bring in adult help, at a complete job substantially. In cases where such situations were anticipated, this proved to increase the job bid in as an other cause. It has resulted in some reduction of the construction industry.

CS Convention

The Ninth Annual Convention of the Coastwide Unit, Bay Area Unit, will be held April 25-26, 1968 at Kaiser Shipyards in Alameda, California. More than 400 delegates are expected to attend from 15 states and 40 chapters and more than 100 members. Convention funds will be the San Francisco Chapter's \$5,000 plus donations from area chapters.

This book is given rarely in Florida with three chapters devoted to Miami, Jacksonville and Tampa. The third chapter has also been revised to add major projects completed in the last thirty or so architectural modifications.

President's Message

Continued from Page 27

up to date. How would this be honored? I would like to have the difference that could be realized by the State each year in the costs of his operation and the occupational license payments of those tax dodgers who could be financed from their back room grafting boards, not to mention the many unlicensed builders and sub-con actors.

Can you imagine the Florida Bar Association permitting "dent-you-elf" legal kits being sold through newspaper advertising, or the Florida Medical Association permitting the unlicensed practitioners to diagnose or treat patients? Yet hundreds of thousands of men, women and children live in homes, work in buildings and worship in churches so sub-standard in construction that even a fatal wind would endanger their lives. Who would be responsible should disaster occur? The political subdivisions permit this construction, no one controls the designer or the builder so how would a judge with the wisdom of Solomon properly place the blame? It's time we did something.

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News & Notes

Board Names Time for 1960 Meetings

The Board of Directors of the FFA District selected the following dates for the 1960 meetings:

1960 meeting dates: January 4-5, Fort Lauderdale; March 20-21, Tallahassee; July 2-3, Daytona Beach; September 14-15, Tampa.

Minutes were issued by the Board. The Board thought using the same weeks as worked out as dates for the A & A Chapters which presumably will be the same.

All dues at least five times during 1959. A meeting immediately preceding the FFA's annual convention of the FFA District. This will be the first meeting of the year.

The Board will meet at the 1960-1961 Beach Hotel which was the site of the 1959-1960 meeting.

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New FFA Stationery

After the New Year, the FFA will publish a new stationery card. The card will carry a membership card designed by a member of the FFA. The card will carry a membership card designed by a member of the FFA. The card will carry a membership card designed by a member of the FFA.

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New Office Address for The Florida Architect

As of January 1, 1960, the FFA's Office moved. The Florida Architect will be published from the new office which will be located at 100 W. 1st Street, Miami, Florida. Telephone 333-1111. The new office will be located at 100 W. 1st Street, Miami, Florida. Telephone 333-1111.

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CORRECTION

On page 20 of the December 1959 issue of The Florida Architect, the address and phone number of the Brighton Stone Co. were incorrect. We are glad to print the correct address: P. O. Box 156, Phone 4-1844. We are sorry indeed for any inconvenience this error may have caused.

Tile Design Award ...

(Continued from Page 8)

This design award program of the TCAA was initiated to encourage wider and more imaginative employment of tile in architectural design. The award is given annually to an architect resident in the state selected as the site of the TCAA annual convention. This year's program is being developed jointly by an award committee of the TCAA and a committee from the FAA which includes Robert T. Boardman, W. Mayberry Lee and Taylor Hardwick, all of the Jacksonville Chapter. This committee will also act as the jury screening all competition entries. The final jury will include architect Boardman and Lee in addition to the president of the TCAA.

As now planned, the presentation program will include a special feature for architects during the afternoon of May 11 culminating in a cocktail party from 4:00 to 5:00 to which, presumably, architects are invited. The TCAA convention headquarters will be in Jacksonville's Robert Meyer Hotel.

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

Air-conditioning, Refrigeration, Heating & Piping Assoc.	26
American Calcium Wood Preserving Corp.	27
Better Fuel Council of Duval County	11
Bulldozer	12
A. R. Cogswell	30
Dunan Brick Yards	3rd Cover
Electrical Distributing Co.	22
Featherbed, Inc.	23
Florida Home Heating Institute	29
Florida Portland Cement Co.	18
Florida Power & Light Co.	26
Florida Steel Corp.	4
Florida Tile Industries	5
General Portland Cement Co.	3
George C. Griffin Co.	31
Lapsun Curtain Walls	10
Benjamin Moore & Company	30
Richard Plumer	24 and 25
Prescolite	28
A. H. Ramsey & Sons, Inc.	7
Sofite	7
Tellier, Inc. Corp.	8
F. Graham Williams	31

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United Effort Can Reach The Goal

In just sixteen months the 1961 Florida State Legislature will convene in Tallahassee. During its sixty-day session, Appropriations Committees of both legislative houses will list all expenditures planned for the ensuing biennium. Legislators will vote on this listing and when the 1961 Appropriations Bill has been passed, the State of Florida will have a fixed budget for disbursing its income until a new Appropriations Bill is fashioned and passed in 1963.

So the hour is late. To members of Florida's construction industry it is later than most think. Right now projects are being planned for inclusion in the 1961 appropriations schedule. If funds for the vitally needed building for the U/F College of Architecture and Fine Arts are to be included, action toward that end must be started now. And efforts toward that end must be vigorous, all-inclusive and unremitting—until Florida's new Governor finally signs the Appropriations Bill into law.

The urgent necessity for this building has been clearly evident for many, many years. But fulfillment of the need has been repeatedly passed over. This must not happen again. Legislators must be made to realize the vital agency involved. They must be made to realize the alternative if they fail to act upon this urgency. And it is up to every element of the construction industry to see that this is accomplished—and that adequate, not merely minimum, funds are appropriated for use at the earliest possible time.

Here are some of the facts legislators should know:

1... Since 1949—ten years—the College has been housed in temporary wooden sheds scattered about the campus—sheds which are now in a disgraceful state of disrepair and deterioration.

2... The College of Architecture and Fine Arts ranks high among major centers of education in the art and science of construction. Yet it is the only major unit of the University of Florida which has been subjected to a complete and callous neglect of its instructional facilities.

3... Because of its shamefully inadequate quarters, the College is in real danger of losing approval by the National Architectural Accrediting Board. If this should happen—and it may well take place in 1961 if the near-future does not forecast betterment of existing conditions—educational standards and opportunities in Florida would suffer a disgraceful and embarrassing setback.

4... Appropriation was made by the 1957 Legislature, but no construction funds were released during the biennium.

In 1959 the appropriation was rejected even though the needed buildings had been accorded a top priority by the University. However, some planning funds have since been allocated by the Board of Control. Plans are now nearing completion.

5... The building has been pictured as catering for the educational needs of every segment of Florida's construction industry. Not only the architectural profession will be served, but instructional departments will also include facilities for the interior design and landscape architecture professions as well as those for the technical training of students slated for the fields of general contracting and home building. Thus, every phase of our State's huge and growing industry has a stake in the early development of this project.

Because this is all true, every individual who sees his living and sees his future in Florida's building has a direct concern with the realization of this project. Combined, the various elements of construction in our State bulk up to a grouping and a dollar volume that are now as great as any other segment of Florida's economy—not excepting tourism or agriculture.

So, from every important viewpoint—educationally, economically, commercially and even politically—Florida's legislators have good reason to close ranks and insist that Appropriations Committees include, in 1961 bills, non-negotiable recommendations for funds covering a construction industries building for the U/F campus.

The only question relative to such recommendations is the overall amount of the appropriation now required.

This should be set at a minimum of \$2,500,000. This is a million more than was sought from the 1955 and 1957 Legislatures. The former sum of \$1.5-million had been determined on a basis that assumed a progressive building program. Since then building costs have risen. So have instructional needs of the College. Present studies indicate that this former sum requested would provide a net usable area of only 56,000 sq. ft. and would force continued use of three existing temporary buildings. The larger sum would care for the increased cost factor, and it would also provide about 91,000 sq. ft. of net usable area now needed to avoid continued use of the temporary sheds now housing college activities.

This is the goal. Helping to reach it is the duty and the high privilege of every member of Florida's construction industry—be he architect, contractor, home builder, material supplier, equipment manufacturer, financier or building owner.—Ramon W. Shumerson, AIA.

ROBCO

$\frac{3}{8}$ "

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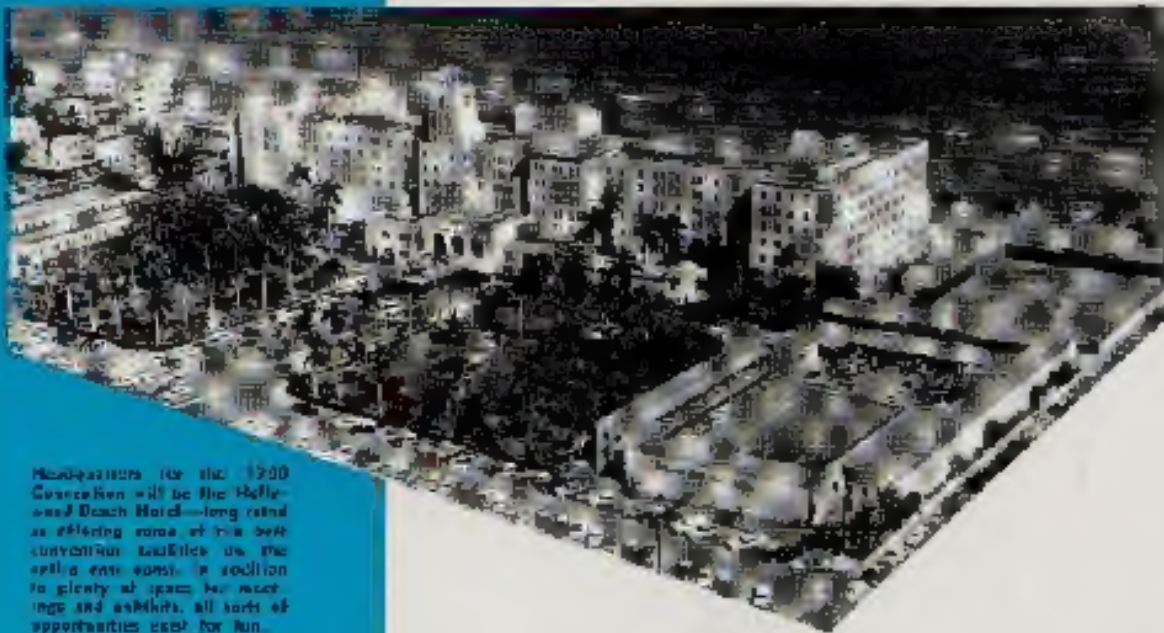
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FAA

... The first Convention of the new decade — which some are already calling "The Sizzling Sixties" — will be at Hollywood in November. The Broward County Chapter will be the host, and members are already at work developing the theme "Architecture for Our Climate" into a program which promises to be both provocative and unusual. ... It's not too early to plan for the 1960 FAA Convention right now. There's a good chance you'll be invited to participate as well as to attend ...



Headquarters for the 1960 Convention will be the Hollywood Beach Hotel—long noted as offering some of the best convention facilities on the entire east coast. In addition to plenty of space for meetings and exhibits, all sorts of opportunities exist for fun.

46th ANNUAL FAA CONVENTION

NOVEMBER 10, 11, 12, 1960 — HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL — HOLLYWOOD